

# Routes to tour in Germany

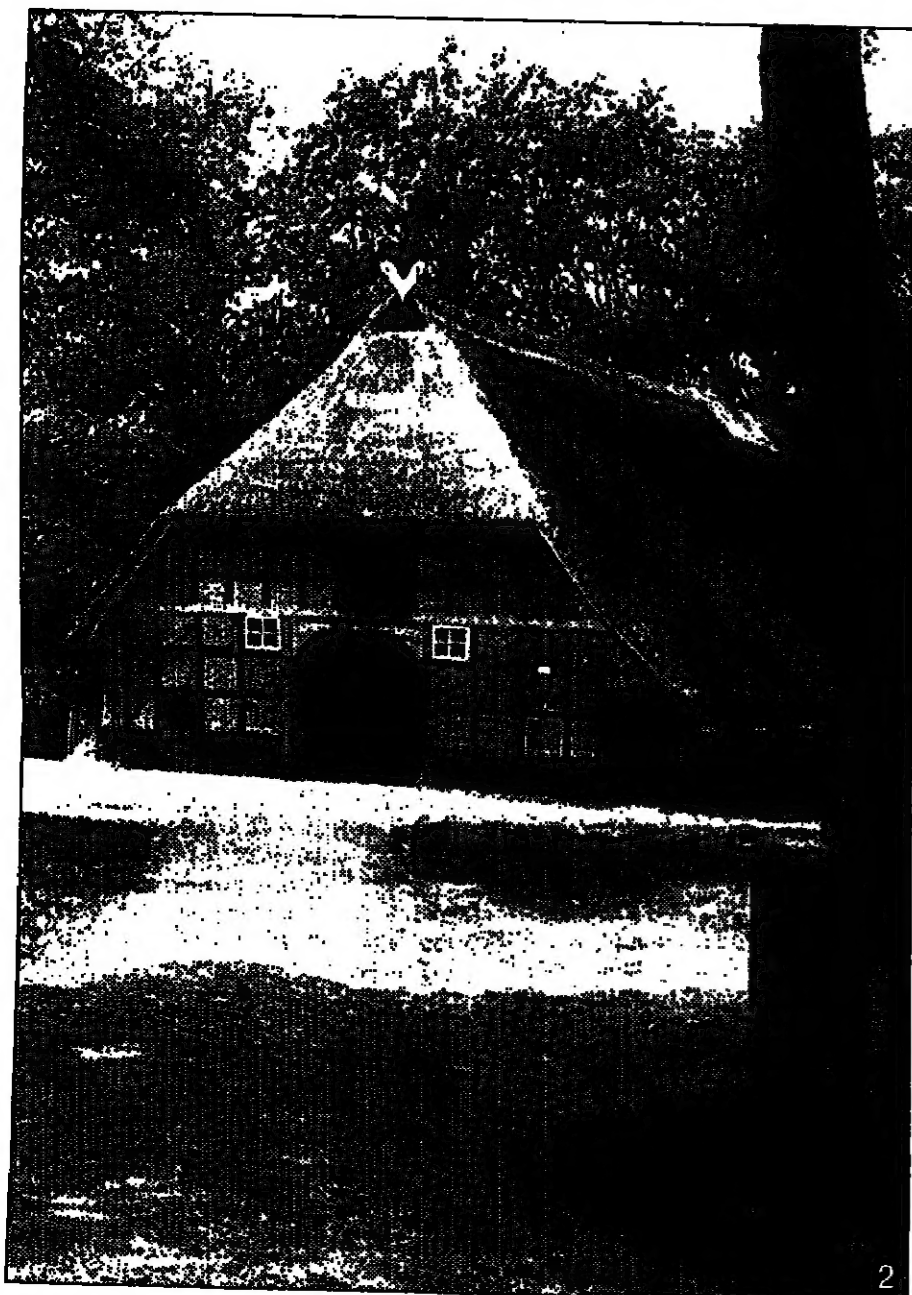
## The Harz and Heath Route



German roads will get you there — to areas at times so attractive that one route leads to the next, from the Harz mountains to the Lüneburg Heath, say. Maybe you should take a look at both. The Harz, northernmost part of the Mittelgebirge range, is holiday country all the year round. In summer for hikers, in winter for skiers in their tens of thousands. Tour from the hill resorts of Osterode, Clausthal-Zellerfeld or Bad Harzburg or from the 1,000-

year-old town of Goslar. The Heath extends from Cella, with its town centre of half-timbered houses unscathed by the war and the oldest theatre in Germany, to Lüneburg, also 1,000 years old. It boasts wide expanses of flat countryside, purple heather and herds of local curly-horned sheep.

Visit Germany and let the Harz and Heath Route be your guide.



- 1 Brunswick
- 2 An old Lüneburg Heath farmhouse
- 3 The Harz
- 4 Göttingen

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Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt



# The German Tribune

Hannover, 3 February 1985  
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## Soviets conceding little by returning to arms talks

*Hannoversche Allgemeine*

At first glance it seems that the Russians have back-pedalled by agreeing to resume arms talks. In late autumn 1983, when the first US Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) missiles were stationed in Germany, Moscow broke off the Geneva talks saying it wouldn't return to the conference table until all US missiles had been withdrawn. Half the Pershings that were to be based in Western Europe have now been removed. Yet the Soviet Union has agreed to resume talks. Does that mean the West has won?

In reality the breakdown of talks in Geneva has been worth Moscow's while. The Americans have had to pay a three-fold price to get Russia back to the conference table. First, at Moscow's insistence, the new SDI weapons by which President Reagan's new defence system are now to be included in the talks.

Second, talks on long-range intercontinental and medium-range intermediate missile systems are to be held under the same heading, which is also what Russia wanted. Third, this merger of the two rounds of talks is bound to increase pressure on Britain and France to stop opposing the inclusion of their nuclear deterrents in any new agreement.

The United States and the West can claim to have had one success: the Soviet Union seems, reluctantly, to be coming to terms with the stationing of medium-range missiles in Europe. But Mr Gromyko has not yet entirely given the go-ahead. After his Geneva talks with Mr Shultz he warned, although not in a threatening way, against continuing with the missile build-up and with President Reagan's Star Wars programme, the Strategic Defence Initiative.

This may be seen as the first step in settling up a fresh obstacle. One of these days the Soviet leaders could refer to it, claiming their warnings had not been heeded and imposing a further break in arms control talks.

There will be innumerable opportunities for doing so. What the two Foreign Ministers have embarked on is one of the toughest and most complicated assignments diplomacy has ever faced. It is roughly as though three teams of mountaineers were setting out simultaneously to scale the three highest peaks in the Himalayas.

In addition to the other difficulties they face, the three teams must also abide by the requirement of climbing at the same speed and reaching their respective summits at the same time. Three sets of problems, each of which is difficult enough on its own, are to be discussed in parallel. They are space weapons, intercontinental weapons and medium-range missiles.

If the summit is scaled and terms are agreed in respect of any one of the three, a treaty is not to be promptly signed. The three sets of issues are to be interlinked. The idea behind linkage seems to be that tactical moves in one sector might be used as a means of exerting pressure in another.

The Soviet Union is particularly keen on this idea. It no doubt suspects the United States of having no intention of making concessions on space weapons. If it fails to do so, Moscow will call a halt to talks on the other issues.

None but wild optimists can welcome this procedure or imagine that reciprocal pressure might improve matters. A much likelier outcome is, sad to say, that this complexity of the negotiations will lead to the entire process repeatedly grinding to a halt due to interlinking blockages.

If mountaineers were to be prevented in this way from ever reaching their summit, they would need to be chained together accordingly.

This linkage is clearly due to Soviet anxiety about US government plans to set up a comprehensive system of space defences capable of knocking out every Soviet missile as soon as it is launched.

The situation is paradoxical, with more and more Americans by the month warning Washington the entire SDI is an illusion.

Yet the Soviet leaders are undeterred. They seem to be firmly convinced that President Reagan's concept needs to be taken seriously.

A Russian proverb has it that the Germans discovered the monkey, meaning that if anyone had discovered the impossible, then it would surely have been the Germans.

Russians today feel the Americans might be capable of anything. One Soviet nightmare seems to be that the United States could some day be able to provide America and its allies with total protection from attack.

The Soviet leaders are bound in the circumstances to see President Reagan offering to supply the Soviet Union with the same defence system as an unsubtle bluff.

They themselves would never even dream of making the United States any



**Soviet delegation in Bonn**

Capitalism at work... Chancellor Kohl (right) with Alexei Antonov, a Soviet deputy Prime Minister and leader of a Soviet trade delegation to Bonn. (see story page 6).

such offer. So the Americans must be calling their bluff.

Moscow appears to have grave doubts whether its inventors and technicians would be capable of catching up with the Americans. Either that or it fears such a gigantic project would be beyond the Soviet Union's resources. It is certainly doing its utmost to prevent the United States from going ahead with the SDI project. For months it has called for an end to US research in this sector.

When these demands failed to have the desired effect Moscow insisted on space weapons being included in and linked to the fresh round of Geneva talks.

It wanted at all costs to gain some means of preventing the Americans from going ahead with their gigantic plans.

President Reagan and Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger have agreed to play along with the Russians, and clearly not just for the sake of convenience or peace and quiet.

They have doubtless realised they may be able to return the compliment. By stubbornly clinging to the SDI they aim to force the Soviet Union to agree to a limitation of strategic and medium-range weapons.

So sides have been taken for the biggest tug-of-war of all time. The world faces a diplomatic drama that promises to be an absolute blockbuster.

It will last for years. There will be no lack of dramatic highlights. No-one can know what the outcome will be.

Wolfgang Wagner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 January 1985)

## Reagan is back for more with plus marks

President Reagan, now installed for his second term in the White House, is the man who gave the Americans back their political self-confidence.

He has fulfilled many of the campaign promises he made four years ago — even though virtually no-one expected him to succeed.

His economic policy, derisively called Reaganomics by his critics, has been a success, triggering a recovery that strengthened the dollar and created new jobs.

These new jobs have taken the edge off criticism of his drastic cuts in welfare spending.

Higher tax revenue could possibly help to offset the appalling budget deficit President Reagan has carried over into his second term.

He has been lucky, starting with the return of the Tehran embassy hostages when he was first sworn in, which was not his doing but that of his unlucky predecessor, Jimmy Carter.

President Reagan escaped an assassination bid, too seriously injured but still alive.

He went ahead with Nato missile deployment in Europe and disarmed pundits who forecast the beginning of a political ice age and an era in which the superpowers would not be on speaking terms with each other.

Faced with the alternative of a costly technological race with an America resolved to achieve its objectives, the Soviet Union came out of its sulks and said it was ready to resume negotiations.

The talks with Moscow will be long and tough, but they do present an opportunity of reducing all nuclear weapons.

President Reagan would like to replace the balance of terror, or fear of nuclear

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## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

## Hopeful signs in the Middle East

Israel has started to withdraw from southern Lebanon. Egypt and Israel have resumed talks. Egypt and Jordan are reconciled. So are Jordan and the PLO.

With America and Russia agreeing to include the Middle East in talks they are shortly to resume, there would seem to be hopes of progress toward peace in the region this year.

Changes there have undeniably been, but they are like a screen behind which the real problems remain unsolved.

The Israeli withdrawal is essential if the Lebanese are to be given another opportunity of running their own country. But how real is this opportunity?

The Syrians have yet to even consider withdrawing from Lebanon as the Israelis have done; they are staying put as an occupying power.

And will the Lebanese Army succeed in guaranteeing in the south of the country the peace and quiet Israel needs if it is to safeguard its northern border?

Given the relentless feuds between the various communities in Lebanon, this seems an extremely doubtful proposition.

Israeli forces invaded Lebanon in June 1982 with the declared aim of "peace for Galilee." They succeeded in defeating the PLO and routing what was left of its units, but not in establishing peace.

They are now abandoning the operation largely because of growing domestic pressure. The hundreds of soldiers killed and hundreds of millions the occupation has cost have come to be seen as an almost intolerable burden on Israel and its people.

Yet Israelis in northern Galilee are already upset, fearing they may soon have to seek the safety of air raid shelters as rockets and grenades pound their towns and villages again.

If these raids are resumed from Lebanon, Israel has reserved the right to hit back, and the mere fact that a fresh invasion of Lebanon is expressly envisaged as a contingency amply shows how fragile the present arrangement is.

Cairo broke off ties with Jerusalem on account of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Delegations are now to meet again.

This may indicate an improvement in the icy climate of ties between two countries that were the first in the Middle East to make peace with each other. But it need be no more.

They are to discuss a small strip of land only a square kilometre in size on the Gulf of Aqaba that the Israelis failed to return to Egypt when they withdrew from Sinai.

They have yet to agree to discuss the crucial issue of autonomy for Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Jerusalem, especially Prime Minister Peres, who is a more flexible tactician than his predecessors Mr Begin and Mr Shamir, is unlikely to see any real prospect of making greater headway with Cairo on this issue.

So the more circumspect Israelis are banking more on King Hussein of Jordan, who is constantly being invited to attend talks.

It would be rash to hope the reconcil-

iation between erstwhile arch-enemies King Hussein and PLO leader Yasser Arafat might have been in answer to these invitations.

The same applies to expectations that the Jordanian and PLO leaders might soon attempt, despite pressure exerted by the Syrians and the Palestinian extremists they control, to negotiate a peace settlement with Israel.

As long as Mr Arafat continues to laud armed struggle against Israel as the only realistic course of action, Israel rightly refuses to believe the more peaceful statements he makes on other occasions.

And as long as Israel continues to set up new Jewish settlements in the West Bank, the Arabs are not going to believe it when it says everything other than Jerusalem is negotiable.

Threats by the one side and creeping annexation by the other merely make both revert even more obdurately to positions of old.

Besides, the new pact between Egypt and Jordan (the old one came to an end after Camp David) is not necessarily good news for Israel.

Even with Egyptian backing King Hussein is unlikely to feel emboldened to run the risk of a rapprochement with Israel as long as he lacks the PLO's explicit approval.

Tough Jordanian demands are more likely to find their way into the negotiating position taken up by Cairo once (and always assuming) its talks with Jerusalem get round to Palestinian autonomy again.

No-one need expect miracles in the Holy Land to result from Washington and Moscow having agreed to discuss the Middle East.

First, they have agreed only to discuss matters, not to negotiate. Second, they could mean the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq rather than Israel and the Arabs.

Third and last, both superpowers have so many interests of their own in the region that they will be hard to reconcile with the interests of the many parties to the conflict.

The Americans, even though they are Israel's protecting power, continue to see themselves solely as potential providers of the services of an honest broker.

The Russians, as self-proclaimed protecting power of the Arab countries, have had no compunction in continuing to weave their web in the Middle East, even regaining a diplomatic foothold in Egypt.

Besides, talks between America and Russia on the Middle East would not be anything sensationally new. They were covertly held during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, neither superpower wanting to be involved in the fighting.

Changes in the Middle East may foster hopes of real progress toward peace. But countries not directly involved in the disputes will have to count themselves lucky if there is no fresh round of fighting in this crisis-torn region.

Reiner Dederichs  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne,  
22 January 1985)

Continued from page 1

destruction, by a protective shield of defensive space weapons.

Many scientists doubt whether the project is feasible. Yet the mere intention has succeeded in getting the superpowers back to the conference table.

One-eyed demagogues and their naive supporters in Europe have accused the President of warmongering. History's verdict on President Reagan will be substantially different if he succeeds in putting America's regained strength to use in the service of his vision of peace.

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 22 January 1985)

## Breakdown of Cyprus talks hits refugees hard

### General-Anzeiger

Nearly 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees will probably be the most disappointed at the failure of the Cypriot summit in New York.

They have been waiting, some in makeshift camps, for over a decade to return to homes they were forced to leave when Turkey occupied the north of the island in 1974.

Conciliatory gestures by the Turkish Cypriots had indicated that tens of thousands of Greek Cypriot refugees might be allowed to return.

These hopes have now been dashed, at least for the time being, by the inability of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders to reach agreement.

UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, himself an erstwhile UN mediator in the Cyprus dispute, had arranged the New York summit in three rounds of indirect talks between the Cypriot government and the Turkish Cypriot administration.

Both sides had made concessions for the sake of fresh moves toward reunification, with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktash, being prepared to reduce the territory in the north proclaimed an independent state in November 1983 but so far recognised only by Turkey.

He was willing to hand over a number of areas, including Famagusta and its hotels, to UN trusteeship to allow Greek Cypriot refugees to go back there.

He was also prepared to accept reductions in the constitutional status of Turkish Cypriot territory in a reunited federated Cyprus.

Weighing the counter-concessions offered by the Greek Cypriot leader, President Kyprianou, against the concessions made by the Turks is probably pointless.

Yet he dispensed with earlier demands for the withdrawal of the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence, treated Mr Denktash as an equal at the talks and agreed to cuts in his own constitutional proposals for a bizonal federation.

So the scene seemed to have been set for agreement on the groundwork for fresh talks between the two sides in Cyprus, and the outlook for the New York summit seemed to be fairly good.

But before the four days of talks even began, the Greek Cypriots were voicing doubts that contrasted with the note of cautious optimism sounded by the UN secretary-general and the Turkish Cypriots.

Was it just scepticism or was it part of the Greek Cypriots' negotiating strategy? Did Mr Kyprianou, with his reputation for hesitating, want to avoid achieving specific results?

How, indeed, was it that the two sides were able to arrive in New York for the talks under totally different assumptions?

Mr Denktash imagined he had only to sign a treaty drawn up under UN auspices that he had already accepted, leaving bizonal commissions that had yet to be set up to work out further details.

Mr Kyprianou regarded the draft as a phantom document that didn't really ex-

ist and called for fresh talks on all points.

Did the two men spend four days talking entirely at cross-purposes?

Did Mr Perez de Cuellar, one is tempted to wonder, draw up a treaty draft so satisfactory as to be open not only to interpretation but to being regarded by one side as non-existent?

His optimistic statement that the talks between the two sides in Cyprus had been so narrow certainly had a ghost-like ring in the context of views that seemed far apart as ever. Mr Denktash has yet to say he is prepared to further UN bids to reach a settlement.

Even if some statements made in the wake of the debacle must be classed as political poker bids, an opportunity definitely missed in New York is not to be seen whether, as Turkey says, it is a historic one.

(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 22 January 1985)

## Bonn President off to Egypt and Jordan

Bonn President Richard Weizsäcker is making the first of his Middle East visits to the Middle East by a German head of state. During it, he plans to demonstrate the Federal Republic's support for "peace and reconstruction" in the torn region.

In visiting Jordan and Egypt he is touring countries political objectives have been outstanding for their policies of moderation in the Arab world.

Bonn's traditionally close contacts with both Jordan and Egypt have been intensified.

The President, who will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Genscher, has no day-to-day political brief but is well aware of the Middle East point held by the European Community.

The Community advocates direct negotiations between countries involved in the Middle East conflict.

Herr von Weizsäcker realises the Middle East tour cannot disregard the relations between Germany and Israel.

Shortly after the announcement of his visit to Jordan and Egypt, he was invited to visit Israel.

The invitation came as no surprise. Many spoke of the end of the movement.

The main aim of his state visit to Jordan and Egypt is to hold detailed talks with King Hussein and President Mubarak, not just to see the sights.

(Die Welt, Bonn, 26 January 1985)

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## HOME AFFAIRS

## International reverberations as Greens develop a sound electoral base

### Saarbrücker Zeitung

Strategists among the West German Greens believe that their party is the forerunner to an international movement of ecology parties. They think that a movement will be founded because of the turn of the century.

Already, the German Greens are being inquired from South Americans, Canadians and Australians.

Green parties, inspired by the German model, have got off the ground in other European countries and in Belgium have succeeded in getting representation in the national Parliament.

Material about the Greens has been gathered into more than two dozen magazines.

It is five years since the Greens began a national movement in this country. In the 1980 general election, they won 1.5 per cent of the vote.

They are now an established political force and have taken over from the Free Democrats as the third party.

What is more significant, they seem to have established an electoral base of more than five per cent of the electorate. This is important, because parties below five per cent are not allowed to be represented in Parliament.

It applies both nationally and in the state.

The parliamentary arm of the citizen's initiatives, which initially set out to present an alternative to the traditional political parties in Germany, has now turned into a left-wing party out to change the face of economic life and society in the Federal Republic.

What is more, the move into parliament by the alternative groups is almost inconceivable without the reimbursement of election campaign costs.

All parties which win at least 0.5 per cent of the votes receive DM3.50 per vote from public revenues.

Following the election to the Lower Saxony state parliament in 1978 the "Green Environmental Protection List"

many state parliaments and district councils the Greens have already received the FDP (Liberals) as the third political power in Germany.

The departure from the party of one of its figureheads, ex-Bundeswehr general Gert Bastian, led to the re-emergence of the spectre of a party split.

The repeated controversies over the election of MPs principle and the issue of whether there should be cooperation with the SPD provided further cause for concern.

Many spoke of the end of the movement.

The return to greater self-confidence came almost overnight as a result of the party's good performance in the election to the Baden-Württemberg state parliament in March 1984.

The run of electoral successes continued during the elections to the European Parliament and the various local government elections held last year.

It looks as if the Greens can now count on a firm base of over five per cent of the electorate.

In their strongholds, the university towns, they even obtained twenty per cent more of the votes.

Last autumn, they managed for the first time ever to gain more votes than the SPD.

Coalition plans no longer ignore the influence of the Greens.

In many areas, the FDP no longer

holds the balance of power, and is even finding it difficult to ensure its parliamentary existence.

Speculations about a "fourth party" towards the end of the 1970s were buried once and for all.

Much to the delight of the CDU the fourth party did not turn out to be a national CSU led by Franz Josef Strauss.

The Greens have brought about a lasting change to Germany's party-political landscape.

The party classifies itself as "ecological, social, orientated towards grassroots democracy and non-violent".

Left-wingers were able to commit the party to a criticism of capitalism and the free-market economy, but not to Marxist theories.

Herbert Gruhl, who tried to rid the Greens of all socialist ideas, decided to leave the party and set up the "Ecological-Democratic Party" (together with Baldur Springmann).

However, so far this party has only played a marginal role in elections.

The state must share some of the responsibility for the fact that the Greens adopted party status.

The five-per-cent barrier welded together the different currents of thought within the new party.

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received DM715,000 from the state, an amount which allowed the party to canvass for the direct elections to the European Parliament in 1979.

DM4.8 million from that campaign paved the way for the setting-up of the "Green party" at federal level in 1980.

The Greens, who are certainly not spoilt in terms of party donations, still depend to a large degree on the money allotted after an election campaign.

The style of Green politics has changed since the party began moving into the various parliaments.

In its early days, the party tried to attract attention to itself via campaigns and sometimes sensational revelations at regional and local level.

The generally concentrated on uncovering environmental scandals.

This approach was soon followed by calls for tax boycotts to protest against rising arms spending or by solidarity declarations for Polish trade unionists and imprisoned German terrorists.

In the state parliaments, to begin with in Bremen and Baden-Württemberg, the newly elected representatives of the Greens took advantage of their ability to initiate legislation.

The "fundamental opposition" initially propagated no longer means fundamental non-cooperation, but simply standing firm on individual issues.

However, the party has only been able to actively shape the laws which were introduced during their brief pact with the SPD in Hesse.

The relationship between the Greens and the SPD was a difficult one right from the start, a real love-hate relationship.

The chairman of the SPD, Willy Brandt, has always been known to be sympathetic towards the Greens, whereas former chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, was the regular butt of their criticism.

Nevertheless, many Greens view Hel-

mut Schmidt as one of the fathers of the party of protest, since his policies ignored both environmental issues and the extent of the population's desire for a clear policy of peace.

Willy Brandt's reveries about a new majority left of centre are still a point of controversy.

The demand made of the Greens to assume governmental responsibilities is too early for the young political party, whose programme is still very sketchy.

What is more, the Green parliamentarians are faced by the problem that electoral success has weakened the punch of its grass roots, the citizens' initiatives and the peace groups.

Committed citizens switched to the Greens, which had 32,000 members at the end of 1984, and took over party office or parliamentary mandates.

In other cases, the willingness to become actively involved in the party's activities decreased after many were content to see their interests represented at parliamentary level.

To offset this weakness the Greens arbitrarily set up work groups at local and federal levels to deal with individual topics.

Co-operation with their fellow Green members in parliament leaves a great deal to be desired; the party's programme has not become more specific.

The response to the Greens abroad is even more surprising than the party's success in Germany itself — 2.16 million people voted for the Greens at the last Bundestag election.

Green parties have been set up in all West European countries, although only the Belgians have managed to get into the national parliament.

South Americans, Canadians and Australians knock on the door of the Greens in Bonn for advice on how to set up their own ecology parties.

Informative material on the German Greens has been translated into more than two dozen languages.

The emblem of the Greens, a sunflower, can be seen throughout the world.

Green strategists already expect an "ecological Internationale", a worldwide amalgamation of environmental protection parties, to be founded before the end of this century.

dpa  
(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 15 January 1985)

## SPD hopes poll will clear Hesse dilemma

other two potential coalition partners, the CDU and the FDP.

The Greens have got the message and are ready for renewed coalition talks with the SPD.

The first pact between the two parties broke up after the SPD refused to scrap the nuclear power plants in Hanau, a decision which the state government is not authorised to take anyway.

The Greens have again made the re-orientation of nuclear energy policies a key issue in their renewed readiness to negotiate co-operation with the SPD.

If a second red-Green alliance does materialise, the Social Democrats would again be open to the political blackmail of the Greens.

In the eventuality of a renewed failure the SPD could at best point towards the political shortcomings of its partner in the hope that Green voters return to the bosom of the SPD.

Political manoeuvring would appear

to be more important than being able to govern. There is an equivalent to the unclear position of Hesse's SPD in Bonn.

On the one hand, the head of the SPD's parliamentary group in the Bundestag, Hans-Jochen Vogel, advocates partial co-operation with the Greens; on the other, the Bundestag's vice-president, Anne-Marie Renger, refers to the Godesberg Programme to justify her rejection of such co-operation.

The constant to-and-fros in Hesse are not likely to have a favourable effect on the SPD's chances during the coming state parliament elections in North Rhine-Westphalia.

However, the hesitancy of the SPD in responding to the renewed offer for negotiations by the Greens may be due to a desire not to prejudice future coalition talks in North Rhine-Westphalia, the Saar or Berlin.

All these States could quite easily find themselves in the same boat as Hesse after their elections.

The CDU in Wiesbaden does not feel that the door to an active role in government in Hesse has been shut altogether.

It also awaits the outcome of the local elections.

If after the elections the SPD and the Greens come to some kind of arrange-

Continued on page 9



Unctad, the UN Conference on Trade and Development, is in the throes of crisis at the top.

Gamani Corea of Sri Lanka, Unctad secretary-general for 11 years, was sacked without notice at the end of last year.

A successor has yet to be found, and Unctad is temporarily being run by its No. 3, Alastair McIntyre of Grenada, who was given preference over Corea's immediate deputy, Jan Pronck of the Netherlands.

A wide range of motives lie behind this strange personnel policy pursued by the UN secretariat-general in New York.

Over the years Mr Corea increasingly irked Western governments. The United States in particular grew steadily more critical of Unctad policy. Unctad was set up in 1964 at the developing countries' behest, and Washington has indirectly threatened to pull out.

Legally the position is complicated inasmuch as Unctad is not, strictly speaking, an independent organisation. It is merely a UN standing conference with its own secretariat, which currently has a staff of about 500.

That was the compromise to which the Third World agreed over 20 years ago after originally trying to set up a new world trade organisation in Geneva.

No one can resign from Unctad without quitting the UN at the same time. But practical cooperation can be terminated and a country can ignore any agreements reached.

Why does Unctad go so against America's grain? Mr Corea can certainly not be accused of anti-Western extremism. He belongs to a leading Sri Lankan family that has close ties with the present Conservative government in Colombo.

He is a British-educated gentleman whose one overriding passion is golf. He is not given to revolutionary ideas and is most unlikely to feel at all sympathetic toward communism.

All he could be accused of is weak management. He didn't feel at home in the diplomatic battlefield of the Unctad conferences held every three or four years and the many special sessions.

He preferred to dig in as secretary-general and conveyed this impression in dealings with his immediate associates too.

At Unctad 1 in 1964 the newly independent Afro-Asian countries joined forces with Latin America in trying to set up a New International Economic Order.

Gatt, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade set up by the Western industrialised nations, narrowly averted collapse by opening up to the developing countries.

Raul Prebisch from Argentina, who became the first Unctad secretary-general, stood for the Third World's aims.

His successor, Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela, created a feeble impression and Gamani Corea initially put more pep into Unctad before he was forced to capitulate to the realities.

His stewardship coincided with a period of international economic recession in which the industrialised countries were even less prepared than they had previously been to make concessions to the developing world.

One idea that was shelved during this period was the Common Fund envisaged as buying buffer stocks to stabilise commodity prices and ensure they covered production costs.

Later Unctad conferences constantly

## UN ORGANISATIONS

### Unctad in a crisis as top official is dismissed

Frankfurter Rundschau

reiterated old arguments and failed to make any real headway.

Corea was worn out between the fronts and his departure seemed only a matter of time. Yet the shabby way in which he was sacked still came as a surprise.

Just before Christmas he was informed in a letter from UN secretary-general Perez de Cuellar that his contract, which was to expire at the end of December, would not be renewed. Corea had at least expected a few months' notice in which to prepare for the handover.

"I can look back without anger and not even with sadness," he says, in private of course. He plans to take a year's break, then decide what to do next.

He seems to have no worries about who is to succeed him. "Unctad," he generously says, "would be in good

hands run by any of the people whose names have been mentioned."

The ideal candidate would have been Bernard Chidzero, Minister of Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning in Zimbabwe. He knows his Unctad, having worked for years as an Unctad official.

The developing countries look on him as one of their own. The industrialised states respect his balanced judgement. But he is not available.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, announced in mid-December that "Super-Minister" Chidzero was indispensable back home.

Alastair McIntyre, who is currently in charge of Unctad, was in line for Prime Minister of Grenada last year.

After the US military intervention on the Caribbean island the search was on for a local man with a clean political record as head of government.

The headhunters hit on the high-ranking Unctad official with his milk coffee-coloured complexion and Grenadian passport.

McIntyre initially showed interest and flew to New York to ask the UN se-

cretary-general to temporarily replace him of his Unctad job in Geneva.

But eventually he decided the Grenadian Prime Minister by one of Uncle Sam was not as safe a bet as a top UN appointment. Suddenly, was seriously ill, only to reappear large as life in Geneva a few weeks later.

There are no promising alternative candidates, so he stands a very good chance of being formally confirmed in office before long as Unctad secretary-general.

Corea's No. 2, Jan Pronck, a Dutch Social Democrat and keen supporter of the developing countries' interests, fell into disfavour on account of his idealism.

Both Western European and Bloc governments felt his "unbiased advocacy" of interests other than those of his own country was somewhat precarious. The Americans even see him as the advocate of evil ideologies at Unctad.

The Third World would sooner see someone from the southern hemisphere at the top. It points out that all other international economic bodies are headed by Westerners: the World Bank by an American, the IMF by a Frenchman, Gatt by a Swiss.

Pronck is felt to be planning to return to the consequences and return to domestic politics.

Pierre Simonet  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 January 1985)

### A mild rebuke for Unesco or maybe not

of Unesco and for the Federal Republic's future within it, is similarly anything but an ultimatum.

Herr Genscher couches his four-point criticism of Unesco in terms that are, if anything, too restrained. In referring to "an unacceptable degree of alienation" in Unesco activities he seems to have had quantitative, not qualitative shortcomings in mind.

The same may be said of his reference to the "partial departure" from Unesco's brief when in reality the agency's activities have long been alienated from its statutory objectives.

He is too benevolent in referring to mere "tendencies" toward restrictions on the free flow of information rather than talking in terms of a conspiracy to end it entirely.

Only his last criticism is framed in anything like strong language. He refers to the "evident violation" of the requirements of budget economy and administrative efficiency.

Yet Herr Genscher even weakens this point by "noting with approval" that Unesco's reform committee has submitted recommendations for zero budget growth over the next two years.

He goes on to say that agreement has evidently been reached on the need to cut back spending to offset the revenue shortfall caused by the US withdrawal and the prospect of Britain and Singapore pulling out of Unesco at the end of 1985.

It is a letter M. M'Bow can come to terms with and is unlikely to have upset his Christmas holidays. There is no mention whatever of pressure below the threshold of serving notice to quit Unesco.

Nowhere does the letter clearly state or even imply an ominous "or else." No-

where does it hint that there will be consequences unless Unesco comes to its senses?

Above all, there is no mention of the fact that the much-vaunted "consensus" is far too infrequent in what is a member organisation and needs internationalising.

That could easily be brought about. All that is needed is for the executive committee to be required to make two major recommendations to the general conference subject to approval by high quorum.

It would be enough for the general conference only to be authorised to accept the budget estimates or the programme of Unesco activities once they have been approved by an 85-per-cent majority on the executive committee.

Then, and then only, could the consensus principle be said to have made a real breakthrough.

Yet even though this idea is a frequent topic of conversation within Unesco and especially among the delegations of industrialised countries whose views are regularly overruled by majority decisions, Herr Genscher made no mention of it whatever.

He merely made a vague reference to the need for the programme of activities to include only projects on which a consensus is likely to be reached.

He also says the consensus principle needs to be adopted in budget decisions and voting too. But he fails to mention the most straightforward means of ensuring it is adopted: a qualified majority of 85 per cent on the executive committee.

So Herr Genscher's letter, far from threatening a Unesco pull-out by Bonn, virtually does the exact opposite.

Failure to publish the full text of the letter has merely contributed toward M'Bow needing to feel even less worried by it and toward Herr Genscher's domestic opponents being able to make him out to be less than conciliatory.

The truth is that at Unesco in its present condition anything less than a significant note is doomed to go unnoticed.

Ernst-Otto Maerckle  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 January 1985)

## EUROPE

### Wanted: a strategy to bring to the councils of Brussels

Frankfurter Rundschau

the 10 national parliaments, and Bonn is determined to have the increase coincide with the accession of Spain and Portugal to the European Community.

It remains to be seen whether, but is far from sure that, pressure exerted in this connection will be sufficient to ensure that membership terms with Spain and Portugal are agreed by the end of March.

Delays could be due to obstinacy on the part of the two would-be new members, while Premier Papandreou of Greece is determined to see his country allocated billions in Mediterranean regional development before Spain and Portugal are given the go-ahead.

Mr Papandreou can refer in this connection to promises made by the other Common Market leaders, arguably somewhat rashly, in March last year.

Even if this dispute ends with a compromise and France and Italy choose not to follow Greece's example, future demands by Spain and Portugal would seem a foregone conclusion.

Portugal is even poorer than Greece, while Spain is not much richer.

What line is Bonn going to take if terms are not agreed by the end of

the European Community must make decisions on a large number of issues before the end of March.

What is decided will have far-reaching consequences for Bonn foreign policy. It will affect expenditure, economic growth and domestic political problems.

There are no signs that the government has learnt from mistakes and that a strategy for its representatives in the various Councils of Ministers in Brussels is being developed.

For instance the Euro-budget will be up for various questions. There is the clash between the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers.

The European Commission will not be able to keep paying out committed funds, especially in agricultural, unless the budget is passed.

If the European Parliament is to approve the budget it must first know that the money is available.

This year Britain, by the terms of an agreement reached by the 10 heads of government, is entitled to a rebate of 0.25% on its payments to the European Community.

Spain and other members of the EC are entitled to the increase from 1 to 1.4 per cent in VAT revenue to be remitted to them by the end of October 1985.

It would need to be approved by

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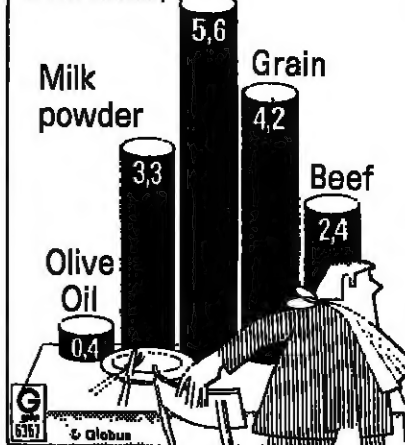
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## Mountains and lakes

Value of EC farm products in storage (end 1983, in DM billions)



### Farm surpluses likely to keep on rising

Europe's farm surplus is not likely to decline much before 1990. On the contrary, there are likely to be higher surpluses when Spain and Portugal join the EC.

These are the conclusions to be reached from the European Commission's agricultural review for 1984.

Yet despite this, no fundamental changes in the Common Agricultural Policy pursued for 23 years is planned. The review forecasts farm output well above domestic demand even in 1990, with individual surpluses as follows:

- 11 million tonnes of milk,
- 30 million hectolitres of wine,
- 33 million tonnes of grain,
- at least 1.5 million tonnes of sugar
- and about 200,000 tonnes of beef.

If current trends continue, the degree of self-sufficiency will continue to increase for a number of products: from 105 to 127 per cent in respect of grain, for instance, and from 94 to 123 per cent for wine.

The degree of self-sufficiency is likely to remain constant for the various categories of meat, amounting to 100 per cent for both beef, veal and pork.

For poultry a slight decline is forecast: from 112 to 108 per cent by 1990.

Declines are also forecast for dairy products. At present roughly 950,000 tonnes of butter and 700,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder are in storage.

The Commission says it will again have no choice but to take one million tonnes of fruit and vegetables out of the market and hand them over for processing.

It is also noted that private households are not spending as much of the family budget on food as they were a year ago, spending having declined as a percentage of overall household expenditure from 18.2 to 17.7 per cent over the year.

But the figures differ substantially from country to country. In the Federal Republic of Germany spending on food is down to 15 per cent and continuing to decline.

Growing table wine subsidies seem likely to create problems for the European Community in the near future.

At present there are three criteria on the basis of which wine is distilled into alcohol, with the result that roughly 20 million hectolitres of alcohol are distilled.

No-one can say what is to be done with all this alcohol. It seems unlikely to be put entirely to industrial use, because there are limits to demand.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 January 1985)

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 January 1985)



## ■ TRADE

## Russians want 'tomorrow's technology' from West

**Handelsblatt**  
WIRTSCHAFTS- UND FINANZZEITUNG

Russia wants tomorrow's technology from the West, not today's or yesterday's, it was announced at the thirteenth meeting of the West German-Soviet economic commission in Bonn.

The Russians are interested in increasing contacts with West German small to medium-sized firms.

It was agreed to make the agriculture sector the main point of the next commission meeting so as to improve trade contacts for these small and medium-sized companies with the Soviet Union.

The recent meeting concentrated on the chemicals industry. The Russians also asked that the economic use of resources should also be discussed.

The Russian delegation, led by Alexei Antonov, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was keen to get to know how West Germany had got along with energy saving measures.

The future of the West German-Soviet economic agreement was also discussed.

Antonov, and the head of the West German delegation, Economic Affairs Minister Martin Bangemann, both presented a review of economic developments in their respective countries.

Details were given to Minister Bangemann, and representatives of West German trade and industry such as the president of the Standing Conference of

German Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Otto Wolff von Amerongen and Krupp executive Berthold Beitz, at first hand the details of the next Soviet five-year plan which is being drawn up currently in Moscow.

It was not expected that concrete decisions would be made at the Bonn meeting. According to experts, however, West German companies are in the running for contracts worth billions that will be discussed with industry representatives at meetings in various West German cities in the immediate future.

It has been reported that West German companies are having discussions with the Russians over projects that are valued at DM18 billion to be concluded between 1986 and 1990.

While on the West German side there was hopes of talks on barter deals, the Russians concentrated on the Cocom list of restrictions on high technology exports to the East Bloc on defence grounds.

The Russians say this list is a hindrance to extending trade relations. The Russians want to buy Western technology of "tomorrow" and not of yesterday or even today.

The West Germans spoke of the list as "a family affair" which could not be negotiated with the Russians.

Antonov had political talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

On Wednesday the Soviet delegation begins a series of visits to companies in various cities in West Germany.

(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 22 January 1985)

Cocom has revised the list of items that are banned from export to East Bloc countries.

The Coordination Committee for West-East Trade, Cocom, controls the export of items that might help the Communist nations militarily.

Cocom members include Japan and all Nato members except Spain and Iceland.

It decided last year after difficult negotiations to halt supplies of strategically important goods and technical data to the East Bloc by revising the embargo list and improving the control system.

The Cocom black list includes at the moment, for instance, floating docks (could be used by warships), equipment for the production of hovercraft and special technology for metalworking.

Cocom regulations controlling computers, electronic components, software for computers and digitalised telephones were made more specific from 1 January.

These changes will become national legislation in the Federal Republic during the year when the new text has been translated and the Cocom list of numbering has been adjusted to the West German foreign trade statistics numbering system.

Extensions, deletions or new descriptions of the various entries will, as usual, become effective at law by changing the export list of foreign trade regulations.

The latest list now includes a number of new entries in the West German ex-

## East Bloc deals: Cocom's blacklist tightened up

**Frankfurter Allgemeine**

port list of 11 November 1984 which consolidated together all changes since the end of 1981.

Goods embargoed include technical components with detailed descriptions for the construction of uranium enrichment plant, equipment for superalloys on the basis of cobalt and nickel (for the manufacture of turbine blades) aluminium alloys with high tensile strength, certain steel molybdenum alloying or starting materials, ceramics and ceramic composite material for the production of high-temperature compression ceramic products for particular technical purposes.

The adjustments involving electronics go much further than previous list revisions. The export of computers has not been limited in any way. In fact the regulations on home computers, for instance, have been relaxed.

The important change is that checks of electronic exports will be more extensive and more time-consuming.

There is no general prohibition of the export of goods and technical data in-



Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe with Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Martin Bangemann in Tokyo.

## Record surplus year, except in business with Japan

West German foreign trade surpluses climbed to new heights in 1984. But there was a record deficit with Japan. There are a series of reasons for this.

Martin Bangemann, West German Economic Affairs Minister, has said in Japan that German industry is confident and self-assured.

He told the Japanese Prime Minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, that there was no more of the "German disease".

Herr Bangemann referred to surveys saying that West German technology matched anything in the world. There

was no need to feel inferior in the face of Japanese competition.

West German exports to Japan rose 26 per cent. But the deficit rose DM9.3 billion, was higher in three months than it had been in the whole of 1983, itself a record deficit year with Japan.

Japanese exports rose even more steeply, however. West German exports to Japan last year were DM54.2 billion, but Japanese exports to West Germany were more than two and a half times greater at DM14.92 billion.

The West German delegation in Tokyo did not see this imbalance as a main problem. Unlike countries in France and the USA, stubbornly to bilateralism, adjusting the flow of goods is not at a premium in West Germany.

Bangemann said in Tokyo that worldwide, the multilateral balance must tally. This is not the case in Japan.

For years there have also been pluses in the Japanese services account, development aid and payments to international organisations.

For Bangemann these are an aggravating problem internationally. The enormous export of capital to the United States cannot be balanced in the short term.

West Germany had similar problems at the end of the Economic Miracle in the 1950s. Then the West German government brought pressure to bear on partners for unilateral reductions in customs duties. Japan has applied similar measures. In the past three years Tokyo has wrapped up three packages of measures improving access to the Japanese market that go way beyond reducing customs duties. They take into consideration the wishes and complaints of Japan's trading partners.

On paper Japanese measures and regulations are today more liberal than those of the European Community. Japanese imports of finished products rose 28 per cent. In West Germany and the United States the proportion is about 57 per cent.

This is the consequence of an unfavourable integration of Japan into the international economy, particularly regards imports. According to the

Continued on page 7

## COOPERATION

## China's sheer size poses awesome problems for development planners

**STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG**

China approached the Federal Republic in the late 1970s with the intention of picking up German know-

The first result was scholarships for students and trainees in Ger-

ties with China were also established by the Baden-Württemberg Economic Ministry and the Hanns Seidel Foundation, which is associated with German CSU.

In the 1970s, the GTZ, a Bonn government agency handling technical cooperation with the developing world, was a seminar on the use of biogas.

But these projects remained piecemeal until a framework agreement on technical cooperation between the two countries was signed in October 1982.

By then about DM15m had been invested in technical cooperation with China. In 1983 Bonn pledged a further DM10m, followed in 1984 by DM25m toward the cost of current and fresh projects.

The signs are that Bonn will be investing more in the years ahead, "in line with China's extensive requirements," as GTZ chief executive Hans-Merz puts it in an agency inter-

trade with Japan.

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termed, has yet to be undertaken between the two countries.

The Chinese may not appear to have no interest whatever in low-interest loans from Bonn, but German development policymakers have been clearly told in Peking that aid of this kind must not be provided at the expense of other developing countries.

Bonn's budget position would have made it appear advisable to realign the funds available in China's favour. But the Chinese made it clear that wasn't what they wanted.

Yet China's prospects of being granted low-interest German development loans seem to have improved substantially since Chancellor Kohl visited Peking last October.

In Bonn government circles there is talk of a DM50m loan earmarked for China in the 1985 budget estimates.

Yet the emphasis will continue for the foreseeable future to be on technical cooperation, with problems arising that German policymakers fail to encounter in development collaboration with any other Third World country.

At the Bonn Economic Cooperation

Ministry China's size and population are mentioned with a note little short of awe. On their account the general run of technical cooperation projects cannot be applied to China.

They are simply not enough to develop entire economic sectors or geographical regions. So the emphasis is either on projects with a high snowball effect or on measures to perceptibly relieve bottlenecks.

Projects proposed by the Chinese have appealed to the Germans since the early days of cooperation. "The Chinese," Herr Merz says, "have very shrewdly included in technical cooperation projects of strategic importance for their country's development."

These first projects to be backed by Bonn include the establishment of a Chinese Patent Office and an institute of management studies in Shanghai.

The Chinese make it clear they have no intention of rushing in headlong. They are well aware that many developing countries discourage foreign investors merely by being unable to provide any guarantees of design protection and quality control.

They are keen to collaborate with the German Industrial Standards Institute (DIN) and to set up quality control institutes similar to the German Technical Supervision Agency (TÜV).

Technical cooperation also concentrates on agriculture and forestry and on energy, especially coal.

German-backed projects help to develop the Chinese dairy trade, which is not yet able to meet domestic demand. German experts will also be advising the Chinese on angora rabbit husbandry and helping them to keep forest pests under control, while the Chinese are interested in setting up new coal mines.

They also hope German development aid will help them to improve safety precautions down existing pits.

German experts are fulsome in their praise of the Chinese for the way in

which they readily agree to run cooperation as smoothly and with as few complications as possible.

At the Foreign Trade Ministry in Peking a coordinator has been appointed as the sole contact for German experts.

The GTZ has no difficulty in recruiting German experts for service in China. It is already clear that China, unlike other developing countries, mainly needs short-term expert backing.

This is a category in which German experts generally spend periods of up to six months overseas. Such short terms mainly make sense because China's level of basic technological development is higher than in, say, African developing countries.

The opportunity of sending experts to China for fairly short tours of duty makes accommodation a less urgent problem.

The Chinese have annoyed their partners in the Federal Republic by charging exorbitant rates for rooms or apartments in what are called friendship hotels.

The GTZ is seriously considering building a hostel of its own in Peking. Yet China remains so attractive to the kind of men and women whose services are required that difficult living and working conditions are unlikely to have deterred anyone.

At the GTZ's head office in Eschborn, near Frankfurt, life in China is said to present something of a challenge to the staff. But language is not an unduly serious problem, at least at work. A number of Chinese project staff speak either English or German.

But in private life German experts in China face social isolation. The country may have opened up to foreign influence in recent years but many Chinese are still afraid of contact with foreigners. Language barriers are a further problem.

German specialists can travel freely by public transport but restrictions are imposed on travel by car.

At the last round of bilateral talks in autumn 1984 the Chinese proposed 25 new projects. Officials at the Economic Cooperation Ministry in Bonn expect German embassy staff in Peking to give them expert consideration.

Sten Marienson

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 2 January 1985)

Continued from page 6

parts Japan is no longer a closed market, but it has the all the signs of being a closed society.

Words such as "Buy domestically produced products", usual in France and Britain, are superfluous in Japan because the Japanese do so anyway.

When Bangemann visited large department stores in Tokyo he noted that foreign manufacturers available on the shelves were very expensive; often to the disadvantage of the exporter who could not hope to sell in quantity at these prices.

This involves a commercial system that is a closed book to a non-Japanese.

The Japanese do not have to struggle with such problems.

Their export offensives, limited to a few products, aim at disruption, bringing markets in other countries into disorder.

They deploy politics and economics together in a unique manner. In this way products for the future are pin-pointed and developed with state aid.

Companies construct enormous production plant whose capacities are directed at world markets. The chances for

competitors are limited. Lamsdorff coined the expression protectionism of the third generation that Bangemann has taken up in Tokyo.

It is not a question of competing to succeed with a firm but with the state. World trade has to accept this, one of the main sources of their affluence.

Many states call upon Japan to restrain itself, voluntarily to conclude export limit agreements. This strangles trade and does not solve the problem.

The Japanese can sell their products at higher prices, increasing the use of the ingenuity to plan new products.

From the West German point of view this is no solution, even though it is strongly advocated by other EEC countries. West German companies are more self-assured.

They want to solve the problem by increased exports to Japan. In the past few months several have reported successes.

Whether this is sufficient is questionable. Without a change of heart in Japan itself the smartest programme, currently being pushed, will be of little avail in Tokyo. This needs time, however.

H.-J. Mahnke

(Die Welt, Bonn, 10 January 1985)

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## ■ INDUSTRY

## Changing faces of arms manufacturers

Ironworks, munitions factories and shipyards were once this country's great armaments manufacturers. Names like Krupp or Blohm + Voss were synonymous with guns and dreadnoughts.

Things have changed in the age of electronically controlled war with guided missiles, rockets and supersonic aircraft.

This new weapons industry is now heavily concentrated in and around Munich.

It is revealing no secret to say, for instance, that the aviation and aerospace concern, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, has become far and away the largest armaments manufacturer in this country, and one of the most active in Europe, with involvement all over the world.

This has meant that in many post-war conflicts, weapons with components made in West Germany have been used.

But MBB, a relatively newcomer, is only the most prominent of these manufacturers.

There are other, older names: Dornier, Krauss-Maffei, Siemens (although only a small part is involved in armaments), Motoren- und Turbinen-Union (formerly BMW aircraft engine producers), one of the most important European manufacturers of aircraft engines, and a big list of small to medium-sized companies.

A domestic armaments industry is part of defence and peace policies for a modern industrialised state such as the Federal Republic. This raises the question of how the industry could be structured for maximum efficiency.

A major issue here concerns whether and to whom Krauss-Maffei, part of the Flick concern, should be sold.

Krauss-Maffei is the most important heavy tank manufacturer for the West German army (and a few other armies as well), mainly because of the Leopard tank.

MBB is the most likely buyer. This is a solution vehemently supported by the state of Bavaria mainly because it would mean retaining jobs in Munich in the armaments, aviation and space industries. But the Bonn Defence Ministry is worried that a sale to MBB might concentrate the industry too much.

It sees a risk in allowing an ever-increasing part of the armaments industry will be falling into the hands of one maker.

The Monopolies Commission also has doubts. It fears that MBB will become too strong.

No direct MBB participation in Krauss-Maffei was proposed in plans recently revealed.

It was suggested a 50-per-cent subsidiary formed by the Bavarian Landesanstalt für Aufbaufinanzierung, the Bayerische Vereins Bank and the Dresdner Bank should act as purchasers — that is banking institutes, would have a participation in MBB.

In Ottobrunn no secret is made of the fact that even in this arrangement considerable influence on Krauss-Maffei affairs would be exercised via the back door.

This raises the question as to whether it would not be a better solution to have a direct participation.

But is it so risky having such a concen-

tration of power? In West Germany the whole of the armaments industry only accounts for between two and two and a half per cent of the total manufacture of finished products, there are only a few companies but the concentration is quite normal.

MBB reports that 60 per cent of the concern's turnover of DM5.6 billion is achieved from armaments. That includes being the lead in important programmes — the Tornado fighter, at the moment the largest procurement programme in the Federal Republic, the helicopter gunships, various types and generations of guided missiles, and recently the largest ever naval contract and in the foreseeable future possibly the construction of tanks (in a roundabout way).

Armaments contracts are no longer given out by the manufacturers' own country. Competition is international. Without doubt West German procurement policies will in the future ensure that as much as possible top technology will be retained in the country and used. That requires partners who are advanced technically and strong economically. But competition is also needed.

In the preliminary talks about Krauss-Maffei there was talk of "an armaments Moloch". MBB is certainly not an entangling power of this sort. Management in Ottobrunn would do well to save their energies trying to gather more and more power to themselves and where possible to increase their armaments exports. Policies must be kept paramount.

Volker Wörl

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 21 January 1985)

## Some hiccups, but aerospace is feeling optimistic

West Germany's largest aviation and aerospace concern, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB), of Munich, had a nominal increase in turnover last year of 3.5 per cent to almost DM5.9 billion.

In real terms, however, turnover dropped by between two and three per cent.

Armaments accounted for 59 per cent of this turnover, up from 56 per cent.

The company predicted a turnover for 1984 of DM5.8 billion, a drop of six per cent. Growth is not expected until 1987 when important communications programmes begin.

MBB has been able to capture contracts involving the three most important projects of the immediate future, the Airbus A320; the fighter aircraft to succeed the multi-purpose Tornado; and the PAH-2 helicopter gunship, a joint project with France.

MBB will have no problem using its full aircraft production capacity.

The most difficult problem are sales by subsidiary Deutsche Airbus GmbH. It is not consolidated into MBB.

Although 355 A300s and A310s Airbus have been sold, the plant is working short-time and a layoff will be unavoidable. There are 24 unsold aircraft standing in the hangars.

The second largest company in the sector, the Dornier Group, is owned by the

RHEINISCHER MERKUR

family. It had a record drop in turnover in 1983 of 25.4 per cent because of the end of the run assembling the strike fighter Alpha Jet.

But the company, which has plants in Friedrichshafen and Munich, is diversifying because of interest in diversification.

The production programme came from aircraft manufacture, reconnaissance units and X-ray satellites to break up kidney stones).

Military contracts that accounted for 51 per cent in 1984 (54 per cent in 1983) will decline even further because of the completion of production of the newly-developed supply aircraft MBB 228.

In the coming year turnover should increase to DM1.7 billion, from a production of DM1.5 billion.

A drop in turnover and costs for the completion of the DO 228 brought about a fall in Dornier profits last year. Nevertheless Dornier profits were above those for competitor MBB.

Dornier's paid up capital is very low. Taking the balance amount for 1984 and including clients' payments paid in capital for 1983 was a good seven per cent, and in MBB own capital increased from eleven to twelve per cent.

MBB's capital position has been considerably improved by the decision to increase this from DM222 million to DM600 million.

The general increase in economic activity in 1983 did not have any direct influence on the aviation and aerospace industry.

The sector increased turnover in 1982 by 10.5 per cent to DM127 billion. Of this 49 per cent was accounted for by exports.

In 1983 there was an increase of 10 per cent to DM13.1 billion. In terms of the business stagnated, however, and this will be the case in 1984 as well.

No room for expansion is available in the industry because of high interest rates and poor orderbook positions for wide-bodied aircraft and helicopters.

The military hardware sector is beginning to have difficulty filling manufacturing capacity because of limited government funds.

Because of the lack of contracts in aviation and aerospace industry's labour force of 2.3 per cent in 1983, 71,500. It is expected to drop further in the next 12 months.

The industry is up to date technologically.

Allocations for research and development account on average for 20 per cent of turnover, as opposed to only three per cent in the processing industries.

The industry expects that for the coming year capacity use will be about the same as the previous year. In some sectors it will improve.

The federal government's decision to give support for the construction of a new Airbus A320 and the decision to proceed with the aircraft to succeed the Tornado has given the industry good reason to be optimistic in the long term.

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Christ, Bonn, 21 December 1984)

## ■ RESEARCH

## German scientists offered place in Nasa comet rendezvous probe

German scientists have been offered the chance of taking part in a space mission to investigate a remote comet.

Nasa, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration, plans to launch a Mariner Mark II space probe in 1990.

It is intended to fly past one or two comets before reaching Kopff's comet in 1994.

The probe will follow the comet for nearly three years as it orbits the Sun, passing as close as within 30 kilometres at one stage.

It will accompany the comet both before and after its perihelion, the point of closest approach to the Sun, and will fire a projectile at it to record data.

The dart-like projectile, or penetrator, is intended to relay the first direct measurements from a celestial body.

Scientists currently envisage as a "dirty snowball" several kilometres in diameter.

Five Max Planck institutes and an equal number of university departments have shown keen interest in the comet rendezvous project.

It is headed by Hermann Ulbricht of the Max Planck Astrophysics Institute in Garching, near Munich.

### Logical step

From us, and we do theoretical work only, they are the Max Planck Institute in Karlsruhe-Lin-

den (Hertz), the Max Planck Institute in Mainz, the Max Planck Institute in Garching, the Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg.

"The Kopff's comet rendezvous," says Professor Hugo Fechtig of the Max Planck Nuclear Physics Institute, "would be the logical next step in comet research after the European Giotto mission."

The Halley project is a space capsule containing 10 measuring devices, five of which were supplied by Max Planck Institutes. It is scheduled to fly as close as possible to the nucleus of Halley's comet at 100 times the speed of a bullet.

Kopff's comet was named in 1906 after the Heidelberg astronomer who discovered it, August Kopff, 1888-1960. It has so far been observed by astronomers 12 times at its perihelion, the extreme point in 1912.

Kopff's comet is thus a fairly frequent visitor. Its trajectory can be forecast fairly accurately. That is clearly a prerequisite for a space rendezvous.

US scientists say the Mariner probe could be launched on board a space shuttle in July 1990 and then powered by a Centaur rocket.

There would then be two opportunities of flying past asteroids: on either the 22nd or the 302nd day after take-off.

On the 222nd day it could take a look at Numa, an asteroid, then, 140 days later, Tenebris, diameter 85km.

On the 302nd day its option would be to take a look at Tanete, diameter 100km.

On the 302nd day its option would be to take a look at Tanete, diameter 100km.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 17 January 1985)

### SONNTAGSBLATT

Depending on the trajectory chosen, the space probe would then reach Kopff's comet at the farthest point of its orbit some time early in February 1994.

At this point the comet is about 750 million km away from the Sun and hibernating, as it were. The sunlight is too weak to influence the comet's surface.

This is when the most important part of the rendezvous, observation of the comet's nucleus, is scheduled to take place.

A powerful camera capable of making details as small as 50cm in size identifiable will take photographs of the comet from all angles.

To do so the probe will home in closer and closer on the comet, which according to 1983 observations rotates on its axis every 9.4 hours and is about three kilometres in diameter.

It will first come within 200,000km, then within 5,000km and finally within 50km of the comet, compared by scientists with a "dirty snowball," taking about a month to orbit it.

From this vantage point the penetrator will be aimed and fired at the comet. It is a rocket-powered lance one metre long and six centimetres in diameter.

Its task is to pass as deeply as possible what is expected to be a surface layer of dust and penetrate the cosmic iceberg.

It will incorporate equipment such as temperature sensors, magnetometers and a gamma ray device designed to relay direct data.

We will then know more about the exact composition and chemical make-up of one of the simplest and possibly oldest bodies in our solar system.

Firing a second projectile has also been suggested. It could penetrate somewhere else, supplying the shock needed to enable the first device to carry out seismic experiments.

Inferences could then be drawn as to the composition of the comet's interior.

The closer the comet comes to the Sun, the more menacing the situation grows for the space probe, with steadily

stronger solar radiation heating the comet's surface.

In the process fugitive components evaporate and dust particles are released. At this stage the probe is to be kept well clear and behind the comet and the increasingly dense cloud of dust and gas particles it emits.

From this location scientists hope to observe for the first time how a comet "comes to life." Which particles are emitted first and how? As jets, for instance?

How are what are to begin with inert particles of lifeless matter gradually transformed into an active body shrouded in a gigantic cloud of gas and shedding a tail millions of kilometres long and consisting of electrically charged particles (ions), molecules, gas and dust particles?

On 2 July 1996 Kopff's comet will come within 240 million kilometres of the Sun. It will shine brightly, to an estimated eighth degree, and shed substantial quantities of dust and gas particles.

It should be readily observable from Earth. So measurements taken by the space probe can be compared with readings taken at ground stations.

The probe will continue to keep the comet under observation as it moves further away from the Sun. As currently planned, the mission will be completed on 2 December 1996, or at the latest when it runs out of fuel and no further manoeuvres can be undertaken.

The CRAF, short for Comet Rendezvous Asteroid Flyby, is to be the first housed in a Mariner Mark II capsule.

The Mark II will consist largely of tried and trusted components used in past US space probes and can be assembled in building-block fashion to meet mission requirements.

So the probe could be custom built for further missions to Jupiter or Saturn, say, and the United States has offered to allow the Federal Republic of Germany to use a German-designed motor to power one or several Mariner capsules.

It will need to be a motor capable of functioning on all three space axes. It has yet to be put through its paces and will probably be given an opportunity of doing so in 1986.

### Continued from page 3

ment, the Hesse CDU would make a renewed coalition offer.

This would put the leader of the SPD in Hesse, Holger Börner, who is already reputed to be seriously considering the idea of a grand coalition with the CDU, in a tight spot.

The SPD is still afraid that any signs of serious coalition discussions with the CDU would frighten off its left-wing voters.

In addition, many SPD members would lose their ministerial posts if the CDU were to become a coalition partner.

Since, as opposed to earlier situations, the CDU has not made its coalition offer dependent on numerous conditions the SPD will find it increasingly difficult to explain its rejection of a grand coalition to its voters.

Ekkehard Kohrs

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 17 January 1985)

Next year, as part of the Galileo project, a joint US-German space probe will move into orbit round Jupiter and be kept on standby for further manoeuvres.

In return for the propulsion unit the United States is offering German scientists a share in measuring equipment or space for measuring equipment of their own on board the comet probe.

Ten experiments with a combined payload of 125kg are envisaged on board the capsule bound for Kopff's comet. Including fuel the capsule will weigh 2.5 tonnes in all.

The mission is expected to cost about \$300m at current prices and the Americans expect Germany to pay a fair share of the costs.

Manfred Otterbein of the space research department at the Bonn Research and Technology Ministry sounds a confident note.

"In view of the keen interest in the comet mission shown by German scientists," he says, "we are now trying to make sure funds will be available."

Eugen Hinisches

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 13 January 1985)

## Bonn to join in manned space platform project

### Frankfurter Rundschau

Bonn and other European governments are to join forces with the United States in a billion-dollar manned space platform project.

The German government will be honouring a pledge Chancellor Kohl made to President Reagan when he visited the United States last June.

Between 1985 and 1995 about DM4.4bn in taxpayers' money will be earmarked for space projects by the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology.

Participation in the space platform project is controversial, mainly because the benefits are hard to assess. But Heinz Riesenhuber, CDU, the Bonn Research Minister, is enthusiastic.

He has visions of a space laboratory where new materials can be produced and a space workshop where satellites can be repaired.

Experts disagree on whether only a manned platform can carry out this work or an unmanned one might be equally satisfactory.

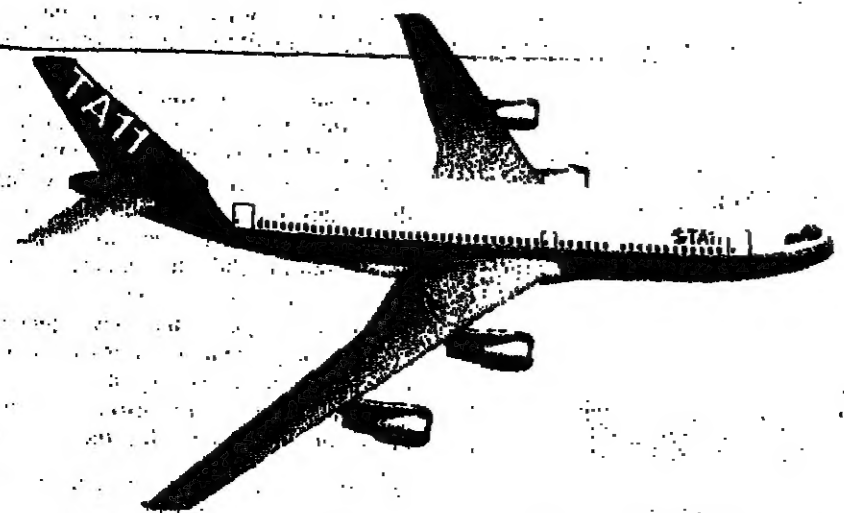
Bonn has been guided in its decision less by scientific arguments than by the Chancellor's pledge to the US President.

A point that has yet to be settled is whether Bonn and its European partners will succeed in persuading the Americans to give them unlimited access to mission research findings in return for their contribution toward the project.

No agreement has been reached on this aspect, but Bonn has luckily allowed itself a loophole. After a two-year preparatory phase it will review the terms of project cooperation at the end of 1986.

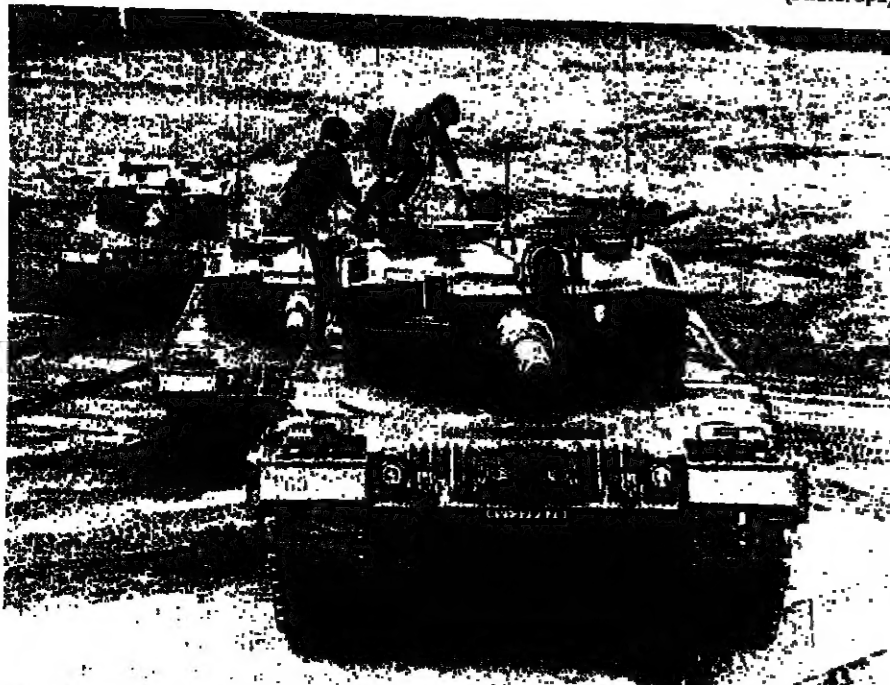
Only then will it give the final go-ahead for German participation in the mission as a whole.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 January 1985)



On the drawing boards with MBB, a member of the Airbus Industrie consortium: the TA11 Airbus planned to have a range of 12,000 kilometres (more than 7,000 miles).

(Photo: dpa)



The Leopard 2 heavy tank is used by many armed forces. It is built by Krauss-Maffei.

(Photo: Sven Simon)



## ■ THE CINEMA

## Imagination, confidence and a variety of screen accents at festival

This year's Saarbrücken film festival was held in cold, wet weather against a background of grey snow. It was the fifth at which the Max Ophüls Prize for the best German-language production by a young film-maker was awarded.

Ophüls, the legendary German film director, was born and bred in the city. So his name was a natural choice for the award.

There is a life-size plaster figure of him seated in a characteristic pose at a Saarbrücken film cafe that is also named after him.

The public response was keen this year, with more festival filmgoers in two days than throughout the 1984 programme.

This interest was no coincidence. It was in response to the above-average quality of the film fare provided. Work



the relationship between cinematographic myth and disillusioning reality.

It tells the tale of an unsuccessful freelance film reviewer, Matthies, who at the 1984 Berlin Film Festival sees a German silent film the critics hail as a great discovery.

The unknown director is said to deserve a place in film history and Matthies, sensing a major story, sets out to learn more about him.

The unknown director is said to have worked on *King Kongs Faust* in Hollywood and to have disappeared in Mexico. In Los Angeles the trail proves a red herring, but Matthies refuses to give up.

He puts together a fictional biography in which B. Traven, (Trotzki) and Eisenstein appear. He personally fashions a cross for the director's alleged grave in a Mexican cemetery.

His tale is a success and eventually Bavaria, the Munich studios, negotiate for the screen rights.

The film is a telling reflection on the mass media, which produce their own reality. It is both absorbing and amusing.

The production of illusion is also dealt with by Fred van der Kooij, a Dutchman living in Switzerland, in his *Schalltad*.

We see someone on the move with half a dozen suitcases and realise after a while that he is a sound effects man on his way to the film studio; a cross between Buster Keaton and Samuel Beckett strikingly played by Peter Wyssbrod.

It is a successful tightrope walk between comedy and tragedy culminating in a duel between two sound effects men in which sound illusions suddenly become real.

*Schalltad*, or Sound Death, is an intelligent and ironic play on the creative possibility of sound. It is a film that relies on sound in a very special way.

Marianne Schäfer's *Tränen in Florenz* (Tears in Florence) is a parody on kitsch, the tale of a melodramatic love affair between a German couturier and an Italian contessa.



Milan Dor's comedy, *Malambo*, which employs poetic images to portray the day of a daydreamer, won the Interfilm panel prize at Mannheim. (Photo: Heinz Kersien)

It makes such uninhibited use of the full range of trivial clichés that one can but sigh when Christoph Eichhorn sighs on the screen, saying: "My God, how terrible Fate can be!"

It could well prove a successful film, possibly being taken seriously by part of the audience and enjoyed as a satire by others.

The comedy in Milan Dor's *Malambo*, which won a prize in Mannheim last October, is more restrained and sad.

Dor, who has made a number of documentaries for Austrian TV, tells in poetic black-and-white images the tale of a provincial daydreamer who would like to make a name for himself as an escape artist like Houdini.

Oliver Helbrich's screen version of Büchner's *Wodzeck* has unmistakably tragic dimensions. He transposes Büchner's 19th century dramatic tale of the poor soldier to today's industrial Ruhr.

His *Wodzeck* works in an engineering factory. His Marleen is a sales assistant in a department store.

With unusual imagery and a mastery of colour he draws a convincing link between the classical drama and a modern tale of jealousy.

Seldom does one see such a convincing screen version of a work of literature.

Raffi, an Austrian entry directed by

## Strauss criticises German TV for not buying German films

Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss has called on German television to buy more German films.

Speaking at a film forum in Munich, he accused ARD, the first German channel, of spending money hand-over-fist in America.

He told an audience of politicians, film-makers and representatives of the arts the imbalance between American and European films at cinemas and on TV must not be allowed to worsen.

He said the money spent in America would have been better invested in Ger-



Max Ophüls... the inspiration.

Christian Berger, proved a difficult task that took an unaccustomed look at the period-piece film. Raffi is a historical rebel leader Andreas Hofer to the French.

Berger paints with sophisticated brushstrokes the portrait of a speechless, pure outsider who becomes a victim of history and never realises what is happening to him.

The Saarbrücken Festival this year proved unexpectedly encouraging in spite of the threat posed by the new work by young film-makers was tremendously vigorous.

It is a great pity that only a fraction of the films shown will ever be generally released. Many deserve it.

Peter Paul Hahn

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 January 1985)

## Neue Presse

many. "Stimulating creativity in the German market would have been meaningful," he said, "than the commercial stimulus that has led to American productions selling like hot cakes."

Warmly applauded, he said children were in the offing between the domestic film and TV market, meaning German and European productions, and international competition, by which he mainly meant American productions.

Public broadcasting corporations and private enterprise must jointly face the challenge. Battering down the hatches wouldn't work in the long term. He was strongly opposed to quotas.

Protectionism, he said, amounted to expecting Germans to be patriotic and insist on buying German screen plays.

What was needed was greater support for cinemas and specific measures aimed at making distribution more economic. Federal and state government promotional activities must be coordinated.

Herr Strauss also advocated changing the law to make video dealers pay levy to the Film Promotion Corporation just as cinema-owners did.

Video cassettes must not be allowed to undermine the ban on showing too many cinema films on TV (too soon).

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 22 January 1985)

## THE ARTS

## Old people's theatre group mixes self-expression with scepticism

From the stage comes the words "We are young, we are beautiful," a gymnasium course in a fitness clinic. The women unwillingly follow the instructions of the gym teacher. A tremor of pleasure passes through the audience, for those performing on stage are elderly women, none less than sixty. In fact the women in the early 60s are youngsters in the group, for the oldest among them, Erna, is 91 and proud for she has the respectful admiration of the others.

During West Berlin's Christmas market the *Spätzünder*, the oldest and best known theatre group of elderly people, gave their show *Typenkabinett*.

At first glance the young and the old posed against each other it seems there is something in the widespread view that old people can be treated as

it is easy to find examples of this — the parallels between a kindergarten and an old people's home, evacuation to the country and going on ferry duty-free butter.

The old people are looked after, indeed after well and badly, but they are never taken seriously.

This image is fortunately refuted by the group, who vigorously muddled even, and for reason the old people are contented themselves.

Erna says, "We are young, we are beautiful."

They know only too

### DER TAGESSPIEGEL

well themselves that they do not fall into the cliché picture of youth, but is it essential to be young to be beautiful?

They are not all of the same opinion how they should deal with their age. One of them says that she would rather be young, but the most convincing answer to the question the women on the stage offer, particularly the oldest performer Erna: they say that their facial wrinkles rebuke all common ideals of beauty as lies, for their furrows tell of experience in life that cannot be simply taken off the shelves of a perfume shop.

One scene in the piece reflects their occupation with the problem that one has with beauty in old age: the cosmetic studio in the fitness clinic. Here the performers are applied with ointments and creams, plucked and powdered. All the time the cosmetician tells of her experiences: "A face-lift is not going to help much, only a change of attitude."

This ironic exaggeration, sure of a laugh on the stage, makes the public think. Should we have recourse to skin grafts or is it necessary to change our way of thinking?

To say this sentence "We are young,



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Have we then learned nothing? The question is directed to the spectators. The point here is that the fairytale characters are stereotypes for various women characters.

Then after the last laugh and the applause the actresses ask directly, what's your opinion then? The final discussion is almost as important as the performance itself.

Criticism or approval was directed mostly at what had been shown as the way things are on the stage.

"Typical, male," is the view taken of one young who did not help with the housework. His mother always said that she could do it better. "Typical female," he replied.

It is not professional theatre. There is some professionalism but that is not the point. The strength of the *Spätzünder* is their identification with their roles through their personal experiences. The way they play gives the characters life and credibility.

They all have to work together so there is much discussion. It is not an amusement. They do not think of their troupe as an alternative to a coffee morning. The theatre group was not the lifeline that has saved them from passivity.

All the women worked in the professions until they reached retirement age, secretaries, saleswomen, teachers or as head of a wholesale store. They had plenty of interests beforehand, and self-assurance was not a foreign word for them. They have found a new lease on life in the theatre group, which they take just as seriously as they did their job.

They want to pass on to their public the feeling for an exciting and stimulating life. Their message to old people is not to let themselves go during coffee outings. They maintain that there are other things to do, not necessarily just theatre.

Their public is not made up of just elderly people for young people are attracted to the *Spätzünder*. These elderly ladies on the stage have something to say to them too.

One is not suddenly old, but it happens quite gradually and many notice that it is upon them when it is too late to do anything about it.

For this reason people should begin in good time to develop interests. "When you are old no one will come to your door."

They do not lack for audiences. They have been invited on tour to other West German cities, only in West Berlin do they not create much of a stir. The prophet goes unheard in his own land.

But there is no sign of that today. Only one hour is free between the performance and an interview on radio, where it was quickly decided which scenes should be shown, how the group should be introduced. The organisation was very professional.

Of course, they do have their problems. There is often illness among a group of their age, and the death of one actress created a gap that had to be filled. Tensions, that occur in any group, have to be dampened down.

And the cash that the West Berlin Senate makes available for Eva Bittner, their guide and mentor, is made available on the short-term and with difficulties.

After the performance a young man spontaneously said that his anxiety about growing old had diminished since he saw the *Spätzünder*. One good reason why the show should continue.

Lutz Ehrlich

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 6 January 1985)



## ■ THE ENVIRONMENT

## The day the Ruhr choked in a blanket of smog

*Süddeutsche Zeitung*

Pollution became so heavy one weekend this month that a smog alarm was called in the industrial Ruhr area.

In some parts, private motoring was even banned.

The weather was abysmal quite apart from the smog. Buses were still running. So were taxis. They had the streets to themselves.

It seemed odd that traffic lights continued to work even though there was scarcely any traffic to take any notice.

Some of the pedestrians, and there weren't many of them, wore makeshift masks.

Pharmacies did a brisk trade in gauze face masks at DM5.45 for a packet of five, although pharmacists say they aren't effective.

One masked pedestrian on Duisburg's Königsstrasse even lifted his mask every now and again to take a puff on his cigarette. But he was an exception to the rule.

Throughout the emergency it looked as though it would never really get light — not even on the few occasions when a few feeble rays of sunlight pierced the gloom.

No snow had fallen for a week, and snow that was left on the ground no longer looked white. But it was probably wrong to imagine that weather in the Ruhr was much worse than elsewhere.

Travelling by tram from Düsseldorf to Duisburg there seemed to be no difference between one town and the next. Some passengers had coffee with them and others had clearly not used a tram for a good few years.

One well-dressed lady in the plebeian streetcar spent the entire time poring over the stock market reports in her financial newspaper.

The Ruhr has always squirmed under the reputation of being a place of dark, satanic mills. The smog emergency has given its self-confidence a knock yet another knock.

Ironically, the Ruhr regional authority was on the point of launching an expensive advertising campaign to counteract this longstanding prejudice.

"We're still alive," one leader-writer wrote in a local newspaper. "The Ruhr isn't a cemetery yet." But it was certainly quieter than usual.

For a time, while Stage Three was in force, industry had to shut down in many cases, especially heavy industry.

At Thyssen in Duisburg production at the coking plant was cut back by a quarter, while the steel furnaces reduced their output by 40 per cent.

The smog was no respecter of emergency planning. The mayors of Hamm was most indignant that her town wasn't classified as smog-hit.

But since Hamm doesn't have pollution measuring facilities she was unable to prove that atmospheric pollution in Hamm was as bad as in the next town.

Düsseldorf in contrast has measurement facilities but isn't included in smog contingency planning. Yet it could lay claim to Stage One pollution levels and one measuring station easily reached Stage Two.

That would have meant a temporary ban on private motoring in Düsseldorf too, but none was imposed. "The ratings weren't on the increase," says municipal environmental protection officer Bernd Abetz, "and we weren't prepared for an emergency."

So in Düsseldorf appeals to the public to leave cars where they were and use public transport remained appeals, whereas elsewhere bans were imposed.

Pollution in cities on the Rhine was little better than in the Ruhr. Klaus

### Acid rain in Europe

Kilos per hectare of sulphur dioxide fallout



Wolf, the ecologist burgomaster of Leverkusen, was shocked to learn that pollution ratings were so bad in the city.

They might not be as bad as in the Ruhr but he felt it wasn't right for cities such as Cologne, Bonn and Leverkusen not to be included in smog contingency plans.

This criticism was unfairly levelled at Herr Friedhelm Farthmann, North Rhine-Westphalia Health Minister.

His Land was the first Land to drastically lower the emergency rating threshold as recommended by Land Environ-

ment Ministers. There just wasn't enough time, Herr Farthmann says, to which to extend emergency provisions to other areas.

Once fresh air comes over from the Atlantic and blows the smog away there will be a number of questions to answer such as what the cost to the economy was and who was politically responsible.

So with state assembly elections only a few weeks away, smog could become a campaign issue.

Gerd Krücker

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 21 January 1985)



Brighter things ahead.

(Photo: A)

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## ■ MEDICINE

## 2,000 handicapped babies born every year to alcoholic mothers

*Frankfurter Rundschau*

At least 2,000 babies a year in the Federal Republic of Germany are born with physical and mental defects to their mothers being alcoholics.

Alcohol damage in the womb, or alcohol embryopathy, is paid too little attention for a complaint that occurs roughly as often as mongolism and causes similar social and medical problems.

No one yet knows just how alcohol damage is done to the embryo. Factors other than the high blood count of acetaldehyde, the main toxic by-product of alcohol, are probably involved.

They include the zinc folic acid count and B-group vitamin deficiency of pregnant alcoholics that causes anaemia.

The possibility of an alcoholic father staining the embryo in the womb, while debated, has yet to be proved.

Professor Majewski feels termination of pregnancy is justified when the woman is in either the critical or chronic stage of alcoholism.

The extent of deformity will depend on how long she has been in this state, a survey of 24 children of alcoholic mothers has shown. The youngest of several children of an alcoholic mother was invariably the most seriously affected.

Such children are noticeably small and underweight at birth. As they grow older their heads are seen to be much smaller than even their small bodies might lead one to expect.

This microcephalism corresponds to a low brain weight, and 90 per cent of these children are mentally retarded or

defective, with IQs of between 66 and 90.

Seriously defective babies also have typical facial features at birth, such as weak chins, short noses and a typical appearance of the upper lip.

They grow out of these features, which are barely noticeable by the time they are 10, but one in three has cardiac defects.

Fifty per cent have abnormalities in outward appearance of the genitals, and one in 10 has deformities of the urinary tract and bladder.

Doctors often complain of difficulties in dealing with pregnant alcoholics, who fail to realise they are ill and are far from helpful.

They show tendencies to be passive and dependent and are to some extent hostile toward those who would like to help them.

These characteristics are now known not to be part of their character. They are due to illness. The longer the patient has been an alcoholic, the more serious these characteristics are.

Alcoholism was classified as an illness by the World Health Organisation in 1968, but doctors are only slowly coming round to this view — and to accepting that pregnant alcoholics, like all alcoholics, are unable to act in keeping with reality.

So they cannot be helped by advising them in the same way in which healthy pregnant women are counselled.

The doctor alone will seldom succeed in curing the pregnant alcoholic of her addiction. The best prospect of cure will be when he harnesses the entire welfare network, including clinics and self-help groups.

Case work in Sweden has shown that alcohol embryopathy can at least be reduced by combined efforts of this kind.

At Stockholm's four maternity clinics a team of eight social workers, a psychiatrist, a gynaecologist and a paediatrician are working on the problem.

The project, launched in 1980, seems to be proving effective. By 1983 there was not a single birth in the city that showed signs of alcohol embryopathy.

Silvia Schattensfroh

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 January 1985)

## Rise in codeine addiction

Codeine, a drug widely used on its own and in compounds to treat coughs, can prove addictive, German pharmacists have been told.

Professor Hermann Roth, of Tübingen, told a refresher course held by their professional body in Davos, Switzerland, an increasing number of juveniles were becoming addicted to the drug.

Codeine, he said, could be converted into morphium in the body by a process known as biotransformation that in this case accounted for the addiction risk.

The process had in the past been felt to be of minor importance, but up to 40 per cent of codeine, he said, could be transformed into morphium in the body.

Cough preparations containing codeine were available on prescription only. Professor Roth said they should be prescribed only in exceptional cases.

He greatly regretted that health insurance funds no longer paid for minor drugs prescribed, such as cough drops and linctus.

The result was that doctors tended to prescribe major drugs, such as codeine and codeine compounds, for which the insurance continued to pay.

dpa

(Mannheimer Morgen, 15 January 1985)

## Allergy link with temper

People who suffer from allergies tend to be particularly hot-tempered, say Munich scientist Paul Matusek and colleagues at the Max Planck Society's psychopathology and psychotherapy research unit.

In an article in the 3/84 issue of the Journal of Psychosomatic Research they outline the results of psychological tests on 115 patients suffering from depression.

Among depressive patients allergies such as bronchial asthma, eczema, hay fever and urticaria, they report, are accompanied by above-average aggression.

They have yet to decide whether this aggression triggers the allergy or is a consequence of it.

In an earlier article, in the 1/83 issue of Comprehensive Psychiatry, the Munich scientists noted that depressive patients only showed signs of allergic reactions once their gloomy feelings had subsided.

deutscher forschungsdienst

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 10 January 1985)

## New theory about blood tests taken before breakfast

Patients who have blood samples taken for tests are generally asked not to eat breakfast beforehand. Food, they are told, could affect the blood readings.

But latest findings indicate that most blood ratings, such as the enzyme count and the uric acid and cholesterol level, remain largely constant after meals, says a Bavarian doctor.

Professor Claus-Dieter Bloedner of Bamberg, Coburg and Lichtenfels labour medicine centres makes this claim in an article in the latest issue of the medical journal *Fortschritte der Medizin*.

Tests of over 1,000 patients showed only the triglyceride, or neutral fat,

count to increase substantially after food intake (and by up to 50 per cent after alcohol consumption).

In combination with overweight, lack of exercise and stress, a high triglyceride count often leads to blood vessel complaints and thus needs treatment.

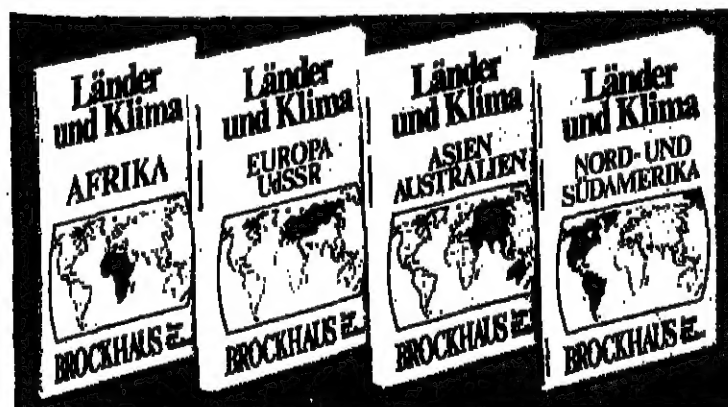
The trouble with taking blood samples from patients with empty stomachs, he writes, is that ratings may be considered normal that later in the day increase to critical levels.

Morning levels are by no means typical, representing the values of night, when we neither eat nor drink.

dpa

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 January 1985)

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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## HORIZONS

## Row over pupils who smuggled an East German back to the West

Hamburger Abendblatt

A Marburg headmaster has changed his mind about an incident in which 13 pupils smuggled an East German across the border to West Germany on the bus bringing the class back from a trip to East Germany.

The headmaster, Klaus Teichler, had asked the parents of the pupils involved to keep their children away from the school. He said the episode had endangered everyone on the trip, not just the 13 directly concerned. In protest, three teachers refused to take the class again and a fourth applied to leave the school.

But now, 12 of the pupils are to be allowed back. The 13th, who got into trouble in an incident in East Germany, has decided to leave.

The row spread through the city of Marburg, which has a population of 70,000, including 15,000 university students; and among them, the affair took on an increasingly political character.

Some teachers and pupils oppose any action to help people flee East Germany.

Others fear the pupils' action might result in the school's not being allowed to send parties to East Germany again.

But the pupils of Landschulheim Steinmühle, a private gymnasium (high school), were unrepentant.

Teichler said initially the pupils' ac-

tion had destroyed the relationship of trust between school and parents and pupils.

A more conciliatory attitude towards the suspension might be taken if regret were expressed.

"Regret? Why regret?" asked one pupil involved, a 17-year-old doctor's daughter. "All we've done is help make someone happy."

Another 17-year-old girl, the daughter of a building contractor, could not understand the sharp reaction of the headmaster any more than the other 38 pupils who made the trip.

She said: "We have apologised for the fact that pupils and teachers were placed in danger. But we can't do more than that."

Another pupil said: "It was a spontaneous decision to help. We just didn't see any danger in it."

On the 28th of December, the class visited Wartburg on the last day of its tour in East Germany.

When the 25-year-old would-be refugee saw the tour bus, he approached a group of pupils and said he wanted to go to the West.

So the 13 hatched a plan. As the class went off sight-seeing, one of the girls complained of stomach pains. She remained on the bus and, when the coast was clear, let the escapee in.

He was hidden in storage space behind the back seat and the back window and covered with coats and blankets.

At the border, the East German Volkspolizei (people's police) searched the bus but found nothing.

In Marburg, the situation quickly intensified. Three teachers said they did not want to take the class any more in protest and another was said to have resigned.

The pupils hit back by boycotting his class. One boy said: "They're persecuting us. All we've done is to help somebody live in freedom."

The refugee was born in the Marburg area but went to East Germany at the age of seven with his mother to join his father there.

Now the parents of the pupils are try-

## Ex-Stern editor gives evidence in the Hitler Diaries trial

On 25 April 1983, Peter Koch, then editor of the weekly news magazine, Stern, announced publicly the acquisition of "the greatest journalistic scoop since Watergate."

The history of the Third Reich would have to be rewritten, proclaimed Koch at a meeting at the publisher's, Gruner + Jahr.

Now Koch is a witness at the Hitler Diaries trial in which Konrad Kujau and Gerd Heidemann are charged with fraud.

Koch told the court that, at the time, he had no doubt that the diaries were authentic. He said that very quickly after becoming involved in the affair in 1981, he did develop doubts about the various versions of the way the documents were found and subsequently acquired. When he was unable to establish the source, he pushed no further.

had seen him pick 6,500 marks from the pocket of a Yugoslav.

This was altogether too much for Limmer. Sepp's evidence was nothing else but revenge because he (Limmer) had once caught Sepp stealing.

A third witness who said a gold chain had been torn from his neck as he was forcibly ejected from the premises was described by Limmer as "a nutcase."

Another witness "has got no teeth, but has always got his great trap wide open."

So what about the knockout drops? Limmer didn't know about any of these things. Again he referred the court to Almighty God as a character reference and said: "I have never had any of this filth in my hands."

But he did concede that it was just possible, in view of the dirty pigs around, that something involving such drops had occurred.

Limmer was highly critical of another waiter who hung himself in his cell after being caught stealing red-handed and making a written confession.

The confession described how, among other things, soup in this supposedly swank beer hall had been watered down, food portions had been reduced so the food would go further and slops had been served up as beer.

Limmer did make one odd admission: he said it was his habit to try and wake sleeping guests by pouring a little Tabasco pepper down their throats. The hot spice had an amazingly sobering effect.

The hearing continues.

Wolf Peter Schaefer  
(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 16 January 1983)

## A pack of lies, cries Munich beerhall waiter

He did not dispute that some not very nice things had been happening at Donisl's.

But no wonder! Look at the guests. After 10.30 in the evenings, the place was full of riff-raff. There were bums, pick-pockets, pimps and "ladies the likes of us wouldn't touch with a barge-pole."

It was outrageous that people from this booze-sodden setting should want to accuse waiters of being dishonest.

Take "drunken Lisbeth", for example, who you saw sober about as often as you saw a winning lottery ticket.

"Drunk Lisbeth" said in evidence that Limmer with the help of accomplices had first anaesthetised her and then robbed her.

When she came to, she had found that her handbag plus 600 marks had gone. So had her fur coat and two savings accounts books.

Limmer also challenged the evidence of "One-armed Sepp" and said, in a reference to the witness's lifestyle, that his summons to appear at a police interview "must have been delivered to a park bench."

According to "One-armed Sepp", Limmer was the worst of the waiters. He

Everyone in the packed public gallery got their money's worth when the Donisl trial began in Munich.

Donisl was, until shut down last year, one of the trendiest places in Munich. It was founded in 1715 and developed a reputation as the place to go if you wanted a beer and Weisswurst in the wee small hours.

But now its reputation has changed a little. Police arrested the entire staff of 140 last year and have pressed charges that allege that for years, guests have been robbed, had their pockets picked after being fed knockout drops in their drinks, and defrauded in other ways. It is alleged that slops was regularly served up as beer.

One of the waiters was Rudolf Limmer, 40, who is charged with receiving stolen goods, aggravated robbery, gang robbery, causing bodily injury and fraud.

Herr Limmer is hardly one of the more refined members of gastronomic circles and his choice of language lent the proceedings colour.

In the witness box, he attacked his former colleagues and customers with such boundless enthusiasm and descriptive jargon that the presiding judge felt compelled to interrupt: "Please! We're not at Donisl's now, you know."

Limmer says the charges are a load of rubbish and he had nothing to do with the alleged happenings. He is one of the main accused but swears innocence "by God and all my worldly possessions."

With an income of 5,000 marks a month including tips he had no need to get up to dirty tricks.

## FRONTIERS

## 25 years on, how thalidomide babies are coping with life as adults

ing to get the man, a motor mechanic in Marburg. They say the reaction to the whole affair was like putting children on trial.

They say the escape was motivated on humanitarian grounds and not political grounds. It was spontaneous and carried out without teachers and other people knowing anything about it.

The parents were not going to voluntarily withdraw their children from school and one father threatened legal action if his child were expelled.

The trip was organised by the Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes (Organisation of Victims of the Nazi Regime). The school is run by a profit making organisation and pays 240 marks a month.

Trips to Czechoslovakia and East Germany are regular events for thalidomide pupils.

Horst Wille

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 18 January)

The drug, sold in Germany under the brand name Contergan, was an extremely popular sedative — not only in Germany but in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, Ghana, Great Britain, Israel, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

It was a while before the side-effects came to light. In return for a good night's sleep pregnant women who took the drug gave birth to gravely disabled babies.

Thalidomide penetrated the placenta between 10 and 15 volumes of the material in the sheer amount had convinced Koch they were authentic.

He told the judge that it had all happened so fast that he had not had time to do as much as he might have done.

Koch had wondered at the beginning if the documents ought to be published, if they should, in what form.

His proposal had been to present the documents just as they were, with a preface justifying the deception of the Nazi regime.

He had found the contents of the diaries to be fairly scanty and had waited with anticipation for the next volume in the series. He had hoped it would contain more.

He had allowed himself to be lulled by the web of secrecy spun round the whole affair.

Koch, who is now a free-lance journalist in Hamburg, said responsibility for the deception was passed from management to editorial staff at the end of 1982. He had never known the exact sums of money involved, although he had assumed they must be very high.

He assessed the person who obtained the documents, former Stern journalist Gerd Heidemann, as a man whose strength lay in research. He had always backed his man.

Vague doubts first arose when Koch saw Heidemann's lifestyle becoming increasingly luxurious.

But he didn't dare mention these doubts because he held his colleague in high esteem.

In answer to a question from the judge, Koch said that to his knowledge Heidemann couldn't have kept a diary, but he could not describe himself as an authority on the field.

But expert opinion which had been supplied for comparison as genuine Hitler diaries was made two days before the trial.

Shortly after Stern began publishing the Hitler Diaries in April 1983, Koch was in the United States where an expert fully compared genuine Hitler diaries with the documents the magazine held.

This authority had been the first to discover that forged material had been used with forged material in the diaries.

The hearing continues.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 16 January 1983)

Suddenly it is quiet. I quickly finish my coffee, realising that the interview is over.

Sabine is another matter. Her room is cosy with its lilac sofa, rustic wooden table, shelves full of books and walls decorated with postcard reproductions of Dutch Impressionist paintings.

She offers me chocolate icecream and a can of Coke. She clearly feels happy and at ease here.

When she talks about her disability and her long experience as a thalidomide victim she does so self-assuredly and vivaciously.

"There are times," says Sabine, a 21-year-old psychology student, "when people ask me what happened — whether I was mangled in a machine or something like that."

She too is Bavarian. Her mother is a housewife, her father a salaried worker. She had endless trouble in Bad Kissingen, which is where she was born.

She was pigeonholed as mentally defective, she says, by virtue of having no arms and one leg shorter than the other. She wasn't allowed to attend an ordinary school.

It was ages before her parents succeeded in getting her enrolled at a normal school. "In those days," she says, "I didn't realise what was happening. At that age you don't really feel disabled."

Gisela Reiter, whose 23-year-old daughter is a thalidomide victim, still recalls with distress the days when the family lived in a small town, population 13,000.

"I kept the pram cover on," she says. "I was so ashamed of my child and suffered terribly."

Her secret fear was that the neighbours might hit on the idea she hadn't wanted the baby and had mutilated it herself.

One day, she says, people came up to her in the street and pulled back the blanket to see what her daughter looked like.

From then on she plucked up the courage to own up to it and stand by her daughter — or at least to get used to her.

## The case

Proceedings against the manufacturers of thalidomide lasted six years. The court case took three years. Then, on 18 December 1970,

the German manufacturers, Grünenthal, agreed to pay the victims DM100m. The case was settled without a verdict. Special legislation was passed and the Bonn government contributed a further DM100m. Victims have since been paid a pension from a special endowment fund. Pensions went up by 10 per cent in the New Year. That,

for the time being, is the end of a sad story. Yet it began so well. Thalidomide, discovered in the early 1950s, was felt to be an ideal sedative and soporific. Unlike many other drugs it first seemed to have no side-effects whatever. It was marketed from 1957 and sold in many countries, in Germany under the brand name Contergan.

I realise that Hans has no intention of telling me about himself. While I am drinking my coffee he lets off steam.

He is sick and tired of the poor Press coverage. It is all pointless verbiage, he says. "What good does it do me?" he asks.

The conversation grinds to a halt.



Thalidomide victim Gregor Gehrenkemper (left) was called on stage to sing a number with rock star Chuck Berry during a concert in Munich. (Photo: amw)

capped. "We had known each other longer, but that was when it clicked. We have since done almost everything together." His relationship with Maria gives him peace of mind, he says. "I was panic-stricken once when we went through a rough patch."

Difficulties arose when Maria wanted him to meet her parents. Her mother felt very unsure of herself.

"A friendship between a thalidomide victim and someone who isn't handicapped just can't last," she said. "You have to be careful. What if they have children?"

Sabine now has many friends. "It's like being in the pub," she explains. "If you wait for him to speak to you, you can wait till you're blue in the face. You just have to be the first to break the ice."

But not all thalidomide victims have succeeded as readily as Sabine has in leaving home and starting out in life on her own, says Dr Renate Langenscheidt of a Munich home for the disabled.

"Many just fail to come to terms with the many problems. They feel they must do something very special, something totally out of the ordinary." Many drift toward drugs or Oriental philosophy.

Parents are also unable to come to terms with children leaving home to start lives of their own. "I gave up my job for my daughter," says Frau Reiter, "and saw bringing her up as my sole purpose in life."

It cost her a great deal of strength, and now her daughter wants to leave home she finds it hard to let her go.

Sabine in contrast gets on well with her parents. "Sooner or later they realised I had to manage on my own. I can't just go away and hide," she says.

Thalidomide needn't be unique, she points out. There may be ample mention of pre-natal care, but few people are really aware of the environmental influences to which they are exposed and the risks they run.

Public relations work in this sector is inadequate, she says. "We thalidomide victims ought to be a warning."

Christian Schwalbach

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 13 January 1985)